

# Here's Where Italian Ships Did Damage



View along the water front of Tripoli before which the Italian cruisers lined up and bombarded the forts of the harbor, demolishing the governor's castle and the highest points of the city. Soon after the bombardment a landing was effected and the Italian flag was hoisted ashore.

## RENE BACHE'S BUDGET.

# WOMEN'S HATS OF NEW KINDS

IMPORTED FROM PHILIPPINES AND COST A LOT OF MONEY.

\$150 or More Apiece, Untrimmed, but They Are the Most Beautiful Hats That Ever Were Seen—Some Made of Bamboo, Others of Palm Leaves, and Yet Others of Rattan—Fashion Has Set the Seal of Approval on Them.

NEW hats for women! They have begun to arrive from the Philippines, and, inasmuch as fashion (particularly that of Paris) has already set its seal of approval upon them, there is nothing for the men to do but to go down into their pockets and pay for them.

Deep, too, for these hats are not only the most beautiful that ever were seen, but also the most expensive by far. Some of them cost \$150 or more, without a bit of trimming! But they are worth the money—if one happens to have that much. At all events, the women are sure to think so.

Fortunately, however, not all of them are so costly. Quite beautiful ones of rattan may be had for as little as \$1 apiece—though the finest of this material run up to \$100 or more. Others are of bamboo, and are much cheaper; while yet others are made from the leaves of the "buri" palm, and, in the more expensive grades, are sold at prices well-nigh fabulous.

Teaching Hat Making.

Our government is doing its best to

encourage the development of hat-making in the Philippines, and has gone so far as to introduce the teaching of the art as a compulsory course in the primary schools of the archipelago. It has long been a household craft among the natives, and is susceptible of enormous expansion. By learning to make good hats, the children will acquire a permanent means of livelihood, and they can never lack a market for their product. Inasmuch as the growing demand for it in the United States and Europe will continue to absorb all the hats the Philippines can supply.

Europe (especially France), as well as America, is now looking to the Philippines for hats. Already a great many imported from that source are worn in this country, being usually sold under names that disguise the place of their origin; but nearly all of these are of inferior grades, and it is but recently that the superior hats have come to be known at all in the United States.

They are the finest hats in the world—the best grades of them far superior to the highest grade of Panama. Some of them are so light as to weigh scarcely anything at all. Oddly enough, the manufacture of different kinds is restricted almost entirely to certain towns. Thus, Baitweg makes

all the fine bamboo hats and Lukan produces most of the "buri" hats from the leaf stems of the "buri" palm.

Really the Hat Islands. The Philippines might appropriately be called the hat islands, inasmuch as in that archipelago is found a greater variety of hats, as well as more oddities in the way of headgear, than anywhere else in the world. Some of the head-hunting tribes wear sun helmets that look like huge mushrooms. The Ilocanos use for the purpose the excavated half of a large white squash. There are coconut shell hats, light wooden hats, and hats made of strips of carabao horn and of turtle shell. Some of the native hats are covered with silver ornaments, usually made from silver pesos.

In the hat towns there are certain standard shapes (for the hats of civilization), which the weavers are accustomed to make, and for which blocks are used. But the brokers who buy and sell the hats, acting as middlemen, in order to meet the demand of changing styles in the United States and Europe, are in the habit of furnishing blocks and giving directions as to the size of the brim, etc., wanted. Brokers and exporters in Manila are now receiving blocks from this country with large orders for certain patterns of hats.

Hat Experts in Manila. The large exporters in Manila employ expert men to travel through the hat-producing districts, look over the hat crop, and buy where it seems most profitable. On Wednesdays and Saturdays in Baitweg there are hat markets where brokers and independent weavers sell their hats. Some of the most important brokers are women. The brokers advance money, rice, and other commodities to the weavers, whose output they contract to buy. They sell to the exporters at Manila in lots of 1000 and to small dealers by the dozen.

The best known Philippine hat is the bamboo or Baitweg hat. This industry originated in the town of Baitweg, the material used being the common, long-jointed bamboo of the archipelago—a kind of bamboo that has many other uses, for baskets, ropes, furniture, etc. Its culms begin to sprout in May, and the stems are old enough to be cut in the fall.

The work of preparing the bamboo and weaving the hats is done almost wholly by women. So expert do they become that they can sit for hours at a time, half dozing, yet rapidly manipulating the "straws," as if automatically.

The Baitweg hats are double, i. e., two separate hats joined around the brim. The last operation is to put the two together, a process requiring such special skill that usually the hats are left unfinished by the makers, to receive the final touch from persons of superior aptitude in this branch of the work. Making Hats Double.

The object of making a hat double is to give it greater stiffness and "body." Sometimes three hats are joined together to make one. Doubtless we shall see some of these triple hats in this country before long. During the present year, 100,000 hats have been imported from the Philippines into the United States, but these are a very small fraction of the quantity we shall soon buy.

Most of the 200,000 hats are bamboo hats. These up to the present time have been the chief export hats from the Philippines, being sent in increasing numbers to Europe and the United States, where they are known as Java hats or Manila hats. A great many are worn by women in the United States and by men also. The disadvantage they have is that, being made of bamboo, but this is sometimes obviated by using patent fasteners, attached underneath the crown, which are made of metal. The superior grades of bamboo hats have been brought to this country. They are most delicate and beautiful, and the making of a single one requires several months.

Plainer even than the best of the bamboo hats, however, and more expensive, are the hats woven from the leaves of the "buri" palm, already mentioned. This is one of the most valuable palms grown in the Philippines, exceeding even the coconut palm in the variety of its useful products, which include cane, twine, baskets, fans and bark for the soles of sandals. Its trunk contains large quantities of an edible and highly nutritious starch, and its sap can be fermented into wine, boiled down to a syrup, or further boiled and crystallized into palm sugar.

The Potent Hat. Hats are made from the midrib of the opened leaves of this palm, and are woven preferably by moonlight, the fiber being accordingly better because drier, under such conditions. To complete one of them requires from six weeks to three months. They are considered more stylish than the bamboo hats. Besides, they are tougher, bleach better and hold the shape longer. They closely resemble the Panama, and are the dress hats most frequently seen in the streets of Manila.

"Buri" hats are made from the leaf-stems of the opened "buri" palm. They are of a silky texture, of a light appearance on the head, and weigh almost nothing. They can be crumpled indefinitely without suffering any injury, and last much longer than a Panama. All that can be obtained are now being shipped to Paris and New York. Those that have reached this country have been much admired, and demand for them is rapidly growing. Some of the high class gentlemen's furnishing shops are selling two "buris" for every Panama. They are seldom sold, however, with a name associating them with the Philippines, but usually as "Bangkok" hats, "East Indian Panama" hats, or "Italian straw" hats.

Very recently the "buri" raw material has been brought to Baitweg, and there woven into beautiful hats in the Baitweg "dole" weave—hitherto used only for the making of bamboo hats. This "buri" hat of Baitweg weave is the finest and most beautiful hat ever produced in the Philippines—exquisite in texture, of good color, and very durable. Such hats are obtainable at present only in very small quantities, and are extremely expensive.

Rattan Hats Beautiful. Likewise very beautiful are the rattan hats, which are the strongest made in the Philippines. The output of them is small, because of the difficulty and expense attending their manufacture. As already stated, they run in price up to \$100 or more, but even the lowest grades are beautiful and durable. Like the bamboo hats, they are light and limp.

Our government expects that at no very distant day the people of the Philippines will monopolize to a great extent the making of hats for the entire world. Important as the industry already is in the islands, it is as yet relatively in its infancy. It is distinctly a household handicraft, and the work is particularly adapted to women, being

light and sedentary. One often sees native women walking along the roads with great stacks of unfinished hats on their heads, and taking one off the top at intervals to work upon it. The wooden block for shaping the crown of the hats, by the way, are made in Manila by men who devote themselves to this branch of the business. They cost from 25 to 75 cents apiece.

The American authorities have introduced into the Philippine schools the manufacture of so-called "straw" hats from a lush, smooth, slender, jointless grass that grows in low places, especially in rice fields. Its stem has no leaves, and reaches a height of six feet, a cluster of small brown seed-buds growing at the top. From this grass cheap hats of excellent quality are made for export, and trial lots of them are to be sent to the United States. Inasmuch as the plant can be grown in school grounds, as that is a raw material costs nothing, and the "straw" is easily prepared, such hats can be turned out for a surprisingly small price. The making of them affords good practice in weaving, and it is hoped that the enterprises will prove of substantial usefulness, educationally as well as industrially.

—Rene Bach.

## The Wily Partridge.

Every creature has a wonderful faculty for determining at what distance a man or anything else is able to strike, its capacities in this direction being far more marked than many care to acknowledge. For instance, as firearms have been improved the keenness has become the watchfulness of partridges. They have not been slow to recognize the advantages which the modern chokebore affords the modern gunner.—London Mail.

## Particular About Her Company.

"What's the matter? You look glum." "I made my estate over to my wife to save it from the creditors."

"Well, what of that?"

"She's sold it and gone abroad with the money. She says she can't live with a man who cheats his creditors."—Slovo.

"Justin, here's a bill collector," called Mrs. Wyss. "All right," replied Mr. Wyss from the library. "Give him all he can carry away."—Ladies Weekly.

# Ella Wheeler Wilcox

On the American Woman in Syria.

IN MANY parts of the world, missionary work seems to be a failure. In other localities its aspect is brighter.

A score of years ago a young woman in her twenties felt it to be her life work to go to Syria and help the women of that land to higher ideals and larger opportunities. Her name was Miss Holmes and she was young and lovely; at least so it seems to one who sees her now, after 20 years her face still young and beautiful under her luxuriant gray hair.

Miss Holmes went independently of all churches. She went with only the spirit in her heart. Her destination was Jeddah, Syria.

The old Phoenician town of Gebel, little of the book of Joshua, has remained as obscure as was the land, when the Lord commanded the Chaldeans to "go in and possess it." The wisdom of their "wise men" mentioned by Ezekiel, pertained to the building and repairing of ships for Tynd.

Was of Early Importance.

It was of sufficient importance during the period when Egypt ruled from the Pyramids to the Euphrates, to be governed by resident Egyptian governors. But long before its borders had grown too small, colonists had gone to the south, to a long neck of land, clearly seen from their coasts, and built there a town, destined to become the modern metropolis of Egypt.

Gebel was the center of the revolting and foul worship of Astarte, and to its sacred soil heaped the bones of dead, but as in our own day the pilgrims flow toward Mecca and Jerusalem.

During the Greek away, Gebel was known as Byblos, and, later on, the old Phoenician name became Arabicized into Jeddah, its present name. The conditions which Miss Holmes found in this place are beyond description. The awful ignorance, the awful immorality, the awful superstitions would fill volumes.

Rail and Astarte were the deities worshipped—the gods of fertility. Vice and murder were rampant; for human sacrifices as well as animal were offered to their brutal gods; especially sacrifices of children.

The advent of Miss Holmes caused a commotion in this benighted land. Prominent officials went from house to house warning people to keep away from the "chick" woman. In the churches the priests faithfully and vehemently denounced and cursed the newcomer. The matter was discussed in the market place, and where one would be brave and say a kind word for her, dozens would echo the curses of the priests.

But the setting-used-to-it process prevailed. After the foreigner had been gazed upon by the multitude, she was found to be quite like other people, only her clothes were neat and attractive, her house always in order, and her mind clear and sane. More than all, she did not have horns, as was reported. The multitude of books in her modest library excited keen interest and respect, while her newspapers and magazines afforded amusement for many an evening, and the

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## MISS LA FOLLETTE TO WED A PLAYWRIGHT

Miss Fola La Follette, daughter of senator and Mrs. Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin, who has announced her engagement to George Middleton, a playwright. The romance is one of the



Physical Strength and Degeneracy. Never in the history of the human race—not even in the gladiatorial days of Greece and Rome, when physical strength was worshipped almost like a fetish—has so much study been devoted to bodily development and well-being. In spite of all this, however, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that, while medical reports, while the standard of health may be going up with a section of the people, it is steadily going down with others—in a word, that physical degeneracy is alarmingly on the increase.—Co-operative News.

Try in Herald want ad.

With the exception of nesting birds, few wild animals perish in a forest fire. They have instinctive knowledge of it long before it reaches them and fly to swamps and large rivers. They can generally outrun the flames. Human lives have been saved by homes instinctively taking to water.

Women's Poul Speech. The first speech of the women gradually disappeared, at least in the house of "the sick" and the eye medicines and general helpfulness were not to be cast aside, even though the priests threatened and capitulated. Even they came under the spell, and when one of them broke his glass eye, he sent it straight to the lady, begging her to mend it with the same wonderful "medicine" with which she put together a glass dish for some one else.

When respect and confidence had been won, a day school for girls was ventured upon, after repeated requests from a few bold spirits. Opening day found but one in attendance, a wee 8 year old. But gradually, others came until, after the first session, there were eight in regular attendance. This school has developed into two boarding schools for boys and girls, pupils coming not only from Jeddah, but from a wide distant places.

I met Miss Holmes a year ago on her way to America, where she hoped to attain the assistance of Mr. Rockefeller in her work. We both laughingly decided to use mental suggestion on the millionaire.

Mental Suggestion Falls.

But in a letter just received from her, Miss Holmes says: "Mr. Rockefeller did not respond! Why? A friend promised to raise the remainder of the fund, but has been too timid to ask people I fear. And we are about where we were a year ago. Were it not for the promise of God, one might get discouraged, and feel inclined to give up, but the God of all the earth is true, and a promise of His has never failed. We are working on, and praying, and he cares and knows."

But we also need human friends, who will lend a hand, and these are so much harder to find. We are in such need for buildings. Can't Mr. Rockefeller be reached by some vibration or another?

There are about 40 villages visible from the settlement house, and to them we are asking of God, success. To this end we need a Christian physician whose care for souls is as skillful as his power to heal diseased bodies.

A large town of from eight to ten thousand inhabitants has been pleading for schools for two years. "Will not some one reading this tale of a work begun and continued in faith feel it a privilege to have a share in it?"

Money Needed for Schools. "We greatly need money for the purchase of the property, for the better equipment of the schools, for adequate furnishings, for teachers' salaries, and for scholarships for needy pupils. Fifty dollars a year would educate a poor child. We have no scholarships and need several at once."

Money may be sent to William C. Carr, No. 14 West Tenth Street, New York City.

"Who will help us to 'go in and possess the land' for Christ? We are not reasonable to expect that a patient at home and among friends who are educated and instructed has a better chance of getting well than when confined and cared for by professional careless attendants, who often are abusive, and sometimes cruel, who are only time servers, and not interested in a quick recovery? All patients must overcome fear and superstition and acquire a rational, economic and scientific attitude."

"But right will win. I have left my nice and convenient home to get this opportunity, and have had my share of exposure for entering this new and unexplored field."

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## A TURKISH GOVERNOR IS SOME PUMPKINS



The Turkish governor of Tripoli surrounded by native chiefs and with a gathering of Tripolitan families offering up a prayer for the expulsion of the Christians from northern Africa and blessing a mission of Soudani Sheikh.

## The Right Soap For Baby's Skin



IN the care of baby's skin and hair, Cuticura Soap is the mother's favorite. Not only is it unrivaled in purity and refreshing fragrance, but its gentle emollient properties are usually sufficient to allay minor irritations, remove redness, roughness and chafing, soothe sensitive conditions, and promote skin and hair health generally. Assisted by Cuticura Ointment, it is most valuable in the treatment of eczemas, rashes and other itching, burning infantile eruptions. Cuticura Soap wears to a wafer, often outlasting several cakes of ordinary soap and making its use most economical.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, a postal to "Cuticura," Dept. 11D, Boston, Mass., will secure a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. book on the care of the skin and hair.